

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

NEW SERIES No. 5861

第五期八月四十三緒光

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

一拜禮 號一卅月八其港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,120,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. OHEFOO.  
KOBE. TIENSIN.  
OSAKA. PEKIN.  
NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG.  
LONDON. DANNY.  
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.  
NEW YORK. ANTOING.  
SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.  
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.  
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.  
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.  
HANKOW.

HONGKONG: INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:  
For 12 months ..... 5% p.a.  
" 6 " ..... 4% " "  
" 3 " ..... 3% " "  
TAKEO TAKAMIOHI,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

### DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP: Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow  
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin  
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank)  
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft  
Deutsche Bank  
S. Bleichroeder  
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft  
Bank fuer Handel und Industrie  
Robert Warshawsky & Co.  
M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne  
Jacob S. H. Stern  
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.  
Bayerische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.  
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.  
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY  
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Current Account.  
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [30]

### NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824

PAID-UP CAPITAL Fl. 45,000,000 (3,750,000).  
RESERVE FUND Fl. 5,752,884.84 (about £479,407).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samang, Sourabaya, Chariboo, Tegal, Pecaloran, Pekalongan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radia (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily balance.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3 1/2% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.

6 " 4% " "

3 " 3 1/2% " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

THE CORPORATION transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4 1/2% per annum.







## Intimations.

**Wm. Powell, Ltd.,**  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

**Ladies' Footwear.**

**3 SMART LINES.**

**Ladies' Black Glace Kid Oxfords, \$6.50.**

**Latest Models.**

**Ladies' Black Glace Strap Shoes, \$6.50.**

**Dainty Footwear.**

**Ladies' Russian-leather House Slippers, \$4.25.**  
[Black and Tan.]

**W.M. POWELL, LTD.,**  
General Drapers, Furnishers,  
Des Voeux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong 31st August, 1908

## Intimations.

## THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVER-SEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 81, Piccadilly (the centre of Chancery), opposite the Green Park. The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library. Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas, Annual Subscription, Five Guineas. Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 81, Piccadilly, W. London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

## FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.),  
6, QUEENS ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT-HERRINGS, MACKEREL, SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN ANCHOVIES, SARDINES, CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [110]

## THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP .....\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

Telegrams: "Cyclometer." Telephone: 482.

## CYCLE MANUFACTURERS

BY

## ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII. AND  
H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

## HUMBER CYCLES.

## SOLE AGENTS—

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

HEAD OFFICE and SHOW ROOMS,

33, 35, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

## Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

BEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

OF THE

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 16th April, 1907. [11]

## FLOUR-MILLING IN MANCHURIA.

## THE CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

According to intelligence from Manchuria published in the Japanese Press, the flour market there is in a very depressed condition. The importation of flour into Manchuria during the progress of the war and subsequent to its conclusion had been greatly on the increase. A reaction, however, set in during the second half of last year and the import of flour began to fall off. This tendency has been accentuated since the beginning of the present year. According to an estimate furnished by a reliable authority, the total quantity of flour imported for this year will not exceed 800,000 sacks, which is less than one-third the quantity imported in 1906. All the flour merchants are suspending new orders and are trying to clear their stocks as quickly as possible, even at a loss. The importation of foreign flour into Manchuria in any quantity began in 1897, but owing to the comparatively low price of native-milled flour and cereals the foreign article could not make much headway. Up to 1903 the quantity of foreign flour annually imported was 100,000 sacks, or thereabouts. Subsequently the sudden expansion of the purchasing power of the natives on account of the war and the rise in silver resulted in a great increase in the import of flour. With the fall of silver and the resumption of a normal condition of exchange, however, the importation of flour has begun to decline, resulting in the existing dulness of the trade. In view of the low scale of living prevailing in Manchuria, it is believed that the demand for a large quantity of imported flour cannot be expected in the near future. The rise in the price of flour owing to the fluctuation of exchange has been very great, as may be seen from the fact that a brand that was quoted at Mukden at \$1.30 (Chinese currency) per sack in January last year is now sold at \$1.95. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that the foreign flour trade in Manchuria should experience such a depression as at present. Notwithstanding the unfavourable condition of the imported article the trade in Manchurian flour is carried on satisfactorily. The product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company is very favourably received in the market. The "Red" and "Yellow Dragon" marks especially are selling tremendously. The qualities of these brands are said to compare favourably with first-class American flour. "Red Dragon" brand at Tieling is quoted at \$2.77 (-quasi to Y. to Japanese currency), being 10 sen cheaper than American flour of a similar quality. It is generally believed that the product of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company will monopolise the flour market of Mukden before long. Harbin flour appears on the market from time to time, but owing to its inferior quality and high price its demand is limited. As this year's wheat crop in Manchuria is very successful the native product is likely to further extend its influence in the market, to the proportionate depression of the trade in foreign flour.

Mr. Goto, of the Manchuria Flour Mill Company, in an interview regarding the prospects of the flour-milling industry in Manchuria, states that the industry in North Manchuria, which had greatly expanded during the war, sustained a great blow owing to the cessation of hostilities and the consequent falling off in the demand. Latterly, however, a revival has taken place and sales are being steadily extended. At present there are six flour mills at Harbin, of which three are run under Russian management. The total daily output of these six mills amounts to 17,000 sacks, or 4,000 koku, which is almost equal to the daily production of all the mills in Japan. Harbin flour is chiefly supplied to the Eastern Chinese Railway district, the Amur and Vladivostok districts, Changchun and neighbourhood. South Manchuria, however, is almost entirely free from its invasion. "With regard to the flour-milling industry in South Manchuria," continued Mr. Goto, "practically there are no mills worthy of note except those at Tieling belonging to the Manchuria Flour Mill Company. Our mills, situated at a few minutes' walk from the Tieling, are very conveniently located for the collection of raw materials and the distribution of the manufactured product. The working of the mills was commenced in June last. The supply of material is plentiful, as the average annual yield of wheat in South Manchuria is estimated at something like 3,000,000 koku. The price of Manchurian wheat is also about ¥1.50 per koku cheaper than that of the Japanese article. In addition to this our company has the benefit of a loan of ¥100,000 from the Yokohama Specie Bank without any security, the Eastern Chinese Railway Company is also giving assistance to our company in various directions. It must be said that our company is most fortunately situated as compared with the flour-milling people at home. At present the company is placing on the market four brands of flour, the prices of which are 10 sen per sack cheaper in each instance as compared with flour manufactured in Japan. The present producing capacity of our mills is only 1,200 sacks, or 400 koku per day, and the price of the flour is comparatively dear, but when mills are constructed and worked at Yichow, Mukden and Antung, as proposed, a larger quantity will be offered at a reduced price, and it will not be difficult to effectually check the importation of foreign flour and to crush the native hand mills which are scattered about different parts of the provinces."



DO YOU  
NOT  
ENJOY  
YOUR  
MEALS?

**Dr. Williams' Pink Pills**  
RESTORE THE APPETITE, STIMULATE  
DIGESTION,  
CURE DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND  
STOMACH.

A MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM MOULMEIN.

Loss of appetite, a disinclination to take sufficient food at regular meal times, is a sure indication that the digestion is debilitated; that the stomach and other organs of the digestive system are not in proper working order. As a general rule failure of appetite is accompanied by other disquieting symptoms—there is a sense of general enfeeblement, a feeling of depression and of inefficiency to meet the demands of daily life; the sufferer is afflicted with indigestion, Constipation, Flatulence, Sick Headache, and other ailments.

It is a mistake at such times to attempt to find a cure—as so many people do—in purgative medicines. These may give some temporary relief, but they cannot cure, and the persistent use of them is debilitating and injurious in the extreme. What is needed is a Tonic—something which will restore to the stomach and other digestive organs the strength they have lost, and which at the same time will give a fresh supply of vitality to the whole system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are just the one medicine, pre-eminently qualified to do this, because they are the most perfect Tonic yet discovered, because they permanently strengthen all the organs of the body giving to them a fresh supply of rich red health-restoring blood, and because they have stood the test of twenty years, and during that time have earned the heartfelt thanks of tens of thousands of sufferers whom they have cured of disordered digestion and the many ills resulting therefrom. Here is what one cured sufferer, Mr. P. Sharp, Schoolmaster of 36, Upper Main Road, Moulmein, Burma, has to say:—

"I was for a long time subject to Sick Headaches, Giddiness, and Loss of Sleep, due to the sedentary habits occasioned by my profession as a tutor," writes Mr. Sharp, "but being advised by a friend who had himself derived great benefit by these Pills—had, in fact, been restored to health and vigour by them—I procured some Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from the 'New Medical Hall' here in Moulmein, and I am glad to say I am now quite well, and entirely free from my old complaint."

"What I find remarkable in these Pills is their efficacy in expelling foul secreted matters which have long lain—persistently annoying—in the stomach, and which other pills, poisons, and draughts have failed to remove. They also act as a cordial to the spirits. On several occasions I have administered Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to my children with very satisfactory results."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are equally good for children and adults. They are world-famous as the remedy for Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Headaches, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Nervous Breakdown, Early Decay, Scrofula, Eczema, Boils and Skin Eruptions generally, and the after-effects of Fevers, Dysentery and Chills. To ladies between youth and middle-age they have an especial value at the trying times. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold and also direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanagh Bridge, Singapore, who sends 6 bottles for \$8/- or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

## For Sale.

## BENGERS Food

is quite distinct from any other. It possesses the remarkable property of rendering milk, with which it is mixed when used, quite easy of digestion by children, invalids and convalescents.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

## AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CLIVE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK. Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones. Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery. Materials can be supplied, if required. The Superiores will also be most grateful for any PAYES, or old Keweenaw to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1908.

## Intimations.

**BOY CLERK WANTED FOR SERVICE**  
IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD,  
HONGKONG.

A COMPETITIVE examination of candidates for the above appointment will be held in the CHAPLAIN'S ROOM, H.M. Naval Yard, on MONDAY, September 7th, 1908, commencing at 10 A.M.

Candidates must be not less than 15 nor more than 17 years of age on the day of the examination. Applications should be lodged not later than Noon, FRIDAY, September 4th, with the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. [702]

## RARE COPPER AND SILVER COINS.

## FOR SALE.

A MOST Valuable, and Rare Collection of Ancient COINS consisting of those of the SASSANIAN, GREEK, GILBERT, BACTRIAN, INDO-SCYTHIAN, AND EARLY HINDU DYNASTIES, THE SULTAN OF DELHI (including Princes and Suri Kings) AND OF KASHMIR, THE MOGHUL EMPERORS, THE AMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN AND OF BUKHARA, THE SHAHS OF PERSIA, TOGETHER WITH OTHER MISCELLANEOUS COINS OF GREAT NUMISMATIC INTEREST, BEAUTY AND RARITY.

Apply to—  
I. J. MIRZA,  
Supreme Court,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1908. [751]

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 50 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. [75]

## Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "NORE" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. A. BOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. [7]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH,"

Having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 6th of September, 1908, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. [78]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 P.M., of the 31st instant, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO. LIMITED,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908. [703]

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September, 1908, at 11 A.M., at The Central Police Station Compound,

SUNDRY CONDEMNED STORES,

Comprising:—  
OLD METAL, A Quantity of DYNAMITE and DETONATORS, ARMS and AMMUNITIONS, MARTINI-HENRI RIFLES;

ALSO  
A Quantity of SILVER JEWELLERY.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. [799]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY, the 5th September, 1908, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,

corner of Ice House Street, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—  
GOLD DAMASCENE WARE, CARVED IVORY FIGURES, OLD BRONZE WARE, BOWLS, VASES, ERASE, FLOWER POTS, VASES, KIN-KOSAN SATSUMA VASES, BOWLS, WALL PLATES, INCENSE BURNERS, MOTHER-OF-PEARL INLAND SCREENS, PANELS, SILK-EMBROIDERED WALL HANGINGS, TABLE COVERS, BED COVERS, &c., &c.

ALSO  
OLD JAPANESE ARMOURS, CLOCKS, CARVED WOOD BUDDHAS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. [797]

## Intimations.

## MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and Concerts.

Apply to—  
E. J. LOPES,  
C/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.  
Hongkong 9th March, 1908. [922]

## O. C. MOOSA,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

## JUST UNPACKED A LARGE AND

## SPLENDID STOCK OF

## FRENCH MILLINERY,

IN

## VARIOUS SHAPES AND COLOURS.

## SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!

IN

## BLK. AND TAN GLACE KID

(from the best American Manufacturers.)

## FLANNELS, TWEEDS, SERGES,

## Ladies' DRESSING GOWNS

## and JACKETS.

Samples on application. Coast

ports orders carefully executed.

17, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

## THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

## IN DRAGON (TASTELESS) FORM.

## A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in such cases is to restore vitality—VITALITY STRENGTH & ENERGY.

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known remedy. It is a powerful and reliable agent, accompanying it, with the slightest indications of weakness, is a course of

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

## LIGHTED UP AFRASH.

and a very distressing incident in the life of man and woman. It is a condition to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in such cases is to restore vitality—VITALITY STRENGTH & ENERGY.

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known remedy. It is a powerful and reliable agent, accompanying it, with the slightest indications of weakness, is a course of

## THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

## LIGHTED UP AFRASH.

and a very distressing incident in the life of man and woman. It is a condition to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more pronounced being sleeplessness, loss of appetite, nervousness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in such cases is to restore vitality—VITALITY STRENGTH & ENERGY.

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known remedy. It is a powerful and reliable agent, accompanying it, with the slightest indications of weakness, is a course of



## Intimations

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

**AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.**

Our **STONE GINGER BEER**

is brewed only from the finest Jamaica Ginger.

**Pure, Wholesome and Refreshing.**

It has, since its introduction, steadily gained in popularity, and we may now fairly claim it to be unrivalled.

## PRICE

75 cents per doz.

Bottles charged for at \$1.20 per dozen and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.**

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1908.

## NOTICE

A communication intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

DAILY—\$30 per annum.  
Weekly—\$18 per annum.  
The rate per quarter and per month, proportional.  
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.00 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.  
Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## BIRTH

On August 16, 1908, at Peitaiho, the wife of C. W. CAMPBELL, H. B. M. Legation, Peking, of a daughter.

## DEATHS

On August 16, 1908, at Ichang, Dr. GEORGE F. STOKES, Church of Scotland Mission, aged 1 years.  
On August 25, 1908, at Pootung, CHARLES JAMES STUART ADAMS, aged 51 months.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1908.

## A TYPHOON CORPS FOR HONGKONG.

A contributor comments on the proposal of the Government to inaugurate the "Victoria Emergency Corps" as briefly outlined in our issue of the 29th inst. In the course of an appreciative letter he remarks that residents of Hongkong will have noted with satisfaction the news, appearing in our Saturday evening's issue, of the Government's highly commendable effort to cope with Hongkong's annual typhoon scourge with a view to mitigate, if not actually prevent, the abnormal loss of life consequent upon its yearly visitation. The writer adds:—It is a relief to learn that the authorities have at last been brought to recognize the necessity of promulgating some scheme whereby the ravages of the typhoon fiend could be lessened to an appreciable extent. That Hongkong has long been lacking in this respect there is no denying, but owing to the conservative attitude taken up by the Government, things have been allowed to take their own course, and, true to the traditions of "old custom," the people of Hongkong have come to regard the story of lives lost as a matter of course. It is, therefore, a matter of great moment to the floating population of the Colony and for which they will afterwards find cause to be thankful, that the powers that be have hit upon a scheme to extend greater security to them

than at present exists—a scheme which it is hoped will be as effectual as it will commend itself for its simplicity. In fact, its simplicity is its chief recommendation. The scheme, as set out in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*, proposes to raise a Volunteer Emergency Corps for the purpose of saving life on the harbour front during typhoons. This is to be done with the aid of life buoys, ropes, etc., which will be provided at convenient intervals along the Praya and the sea front at Kowloon. So far, so good; but it would appear that the authorities are inclined to be slightly sceptical that young men, once having enrolled themselves in the Corps, will attempt to shirk their duty in the hour of need. It is stipulated that "as a certain amount of organisation is required to ensure co-operation and secure the best results, it is necessary that intending volunteers shall pledge themselves to obey the orders of the officer in charge of the party, who will be the Assistant Harbour Master, or one of the Harbour Department Boarding Officers or some other Government officer deputed by the Harbour Master or by the Captain Superintendent of Police." Our correspondent concludes:—"We can assure the authorities that there are many young men in Hongkong who are only too willing to help their fellow-men in their hour of misfortune and it is only through the absence of a systematic institution such as exists in many coast towns of England that they have been prevented from doing so. But now that active interest has taken the place of lethargic indifference, we can assert with some degree of certainty that everything will proceed without a hitch. As we have remarked before, the scheme cannot be too timely and it is only to be hoped that it will escape the fate of blissful procrastination in the case of the new typhoon refuge at Mong-kok-tai. Those at the helm of affairs are on the threshold of an excellent scheme, and there is no good reason why that scheme should not be realised, so far as public co-operation is concerned, if the authorities are willing to lead the way."

## KOWLOON TRADE.

Being one of the Imperial Maritime Customs stations of China with which Hongkong is very closely associated interest will be found in the annual report by Mr. W. R. M'D. Parr, the acting Commissioner for Kowloon. On the whole the district appears to have been in a flourishing condition in 1907, an advance of 12½ million taels or 30 per cent. being shown in the junk trade, which amounted to over 54 million taels in value. The Commissioner himself writes that:—"In view of the multiplicity of adverse circumstances—inclemency of weather, lightness of money market, exchange fluctuations, restriction of opium smoking, unrest in the South, and last, but not the least, the transfer of the carrying trade from junks to foreign lighters of certain staple commodities referred to elsewhere—the statistics for the past 12 months show a distinct, and in the circumstances satisfactory, improvement both in the volume and value of the trade. I deducing about 10 per cent. from the total value of the trade obtained from increased valuation, there still remains a substantial increase of 20 per cent. to record." Although that would seem to indicate progress, we are told in the next sentence that with the exception of flour and foreign rice trade was unsatisfactory. How the two statements are reconciled it is difficult to say, but there they are. With regard to crops Mr. Parr says that the spring and the autumn rice crops suffered from two diametrically opposite causes. Unusually heavy rains in the autumn caused the river to overflow in many parts, and the growing rice in the low-lying districts along the river was almost totally destroyed; the higher levels, however, yielded a very fair crop. At first the autumn harvest promised well; in fact, hopes were at one time entertained that it would prove a record crop, but before the rice was ready for harvesting incessant rains reduced the yield to a five-tenths crop. The spring harvest proved even more disappointing, owing to excessive drought. These short crops have further enhanced the cost of living, and thus curtailed the purchasing power of the interior for cotton goods and sundries. On the other hand, an abnormal demand for foreign rice to make good the shortage was created. Cochin-China, where the crops were reported to have been abundant, was chiefly drawn on, as the Siamese crops were poor. Rice alone contributed HK. Tls. 14,324,393 to the value of the import trade, an increase over 1906 of 7½ million taels. All rice dealers did well. The prohibition to export rice was not withdrawn throughout the year. A large and profitable business was done in flour, for the most part of American origin. Enhanced freights and prices brought the trade in the Australian cereal practically to a standstill in the latter part of the year. The local flour mill had a very brisk and profitable year's working. The great depression which ruled in the market for Indian cotton yarn towards the latter end of the year 1906 continued throughout 1907, and the business for the past 12 months has been most unprofitable.

Foreign goods entered China from Hongkong via the Kowloon stations during the year 1907 to the value of HK. Tls. 29,850,374, an enhancement of about 8½ million taels over the preceding year's figures. Cotton goods, with two exceptions in shirtings, show substantial advances, more especially cotton thread. American kerosene oil has increased by 21,485 gallons, while Sumatra oil decreased by 916,885 gallons (about 45 per cent.) and Russian oil by 310,305 gallons (about 35 per cent.). No Burma oil was imported by junk. All the items under metals fell off with the exception of lead in pigs and bars, which advanced about 60 per cent. An exceptionally profitable business, however, is reported to have been done in metals, and the general decline in our returns may in a great measure be ascribed to the fact that foreign-flagged lighters towed by steam-launches are now largely employed in lieu of native junks to carry machinery, iron pipes, tinned plates, cement, coal, kerosene oil, etc., to China. The poor rice crops of 1906 were followed by two equally disappointing crops in 1907, with the result that there was a steady demand for foreign rice to make up the shortage. The importation of foreign rice reached 4,548,002 piculs, an advance of 1,741,214 piculs over 1906. Paddy increased from 68,206 piculs in 1906 to 1,037,906 piculs. With regard to opium it is reported that some 1,040 piculs of foreign opium passed our stations—the highest figures for the last 16 years—being an increase of 23 piculs over the previous year's figures. Malwa advanced by 59 piculs, while Patna and Benares declined by 13 and 23 piculs respectively. No native drug or boiled opium was reported. The opium trade for the year may be pronounced to be unsatisfactory. The Anti-Opium Edit of 1906, and the subsequent closing of all opium divans and the restriction of the sale of the prepared drug in China, checked opium smoking to a considerable degree and caused much uneasiness among sellers and buyers. The reduction of sale of raw opium announced by the Indian Government during the early part of the year gave an impetus to the trade, but owing to the active anti-opium propaganda in China the effect was but temporary. In conformity with the understanding with China, the amounts offered at the monthly auctions in Calcutta were reduced as follows: from January to June, 4,400 chests were sold per month; from July to December, 4,000 chests per month; and commencing with 1908 the sales will be 3,900 chests. Finally, the heavy and unexpected fall in silver at the end of the year caused considerable losses to Hongkong importers, who had brought out at a high exchange and had to close their remittances to India when exchange had dropped some 15 per cent. Malwa opium was subjected to the same influences as Bengal, and towards the close of the year larger sales were reported, in consequence of reduced arrivals from India. A small quantity of Persian opium was exported to Fukien province. The bulk of it was sold to the Japanese Government for sale in Formosa, where there is a Government monopoly. Only some 50 chests of native (Yunnan) opium are reported to have been imported into Hongkong during the year, and out of that number the opium farmer reports having boiled some 41 chests, which, it is believed by the Commissioner, were blended with the foreign drug for exportation to Annam and the Straits Settlements. The Szechuan drug is reported to have been plentiful, but the Yunnan crop only gave a 50 per cent. yield. The report on further points is of interest but it mainly recounts events that have already been chronicled.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CABLE communication with Macao is interrupted, since Saturday evening.

A COOLIE strolled into Murray Barracks yesterday afternoon and quietly appropriated an Indian syc's boots. He will regret his action for three weeks in gaol.

ENGINEER-Lieutenant H. O. Andrews, who joins the cruiser *Albatross*, has been in the engine room department for fourteen years, and served previously in Chinese water.

NINETEEN prisoners, who were lying in gaol at Peul awaiting trial, made another attempt to break out of their prison on 24th inst. Two of the prisoners were shot and one was injured.

THE Rev. J. Genahr begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the Blind Home recently transferred to Hongkong on account of the typhoon:—

Total sum already acknowledged \$687.  
Mr. S. Smart 25  
Mr. A. H. Mackenzie 10  
Further donations for the Blind Home, sent to the Rev. J. Genahr, 22, Bonham Road, will be duly acknowledged.

ABOUT nine-tenths of the shareholders in the Chinese Telegraph Company have sold their shares to the Ministry of Posts and Communications at \$183 per share, so the majority of the shareholders have yielded to the pressure of the Ministry after all. After the end of the seventh moon (August 25) only \$170 will be paid for a share. After all the shares in the Company have been acquired, the Ministry will reorganise the service, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement.

NEWS has now been received of Dr. S. H. Hedin. A caravan from Lhasa (Thibet) has arrived at Leh, in Kashmir, bringing a letter from one of his servants, saying that the Swedish traveller is well, and his caravan in good condition.

THE command of the *Alderly*, dispatch ship in the China Squadron, on recommissioning, will be retained by Commander Cyril T. M. Fuller, who took over the command in February, last. Lieut. Neli O'Neill has been appointed first officer of the *Alderly*, from the battleship *Dreadnought*. Lieut. O'Neill is a smart officer of eleven years' service in the Royal Navy.

RETURN of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 31st August, 1908:—

	Library.	Museum.
Non-Chinese.....	315	174
Chinese.....	172	1,916
Total.....	487	2,090

TO-DAY being the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina's birthday, a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel by the Netherlands Consul. Among those who left cards were the A. D. C.'s to H. E. the Governor, H. E. Major-General Broadwood, C. B.; Rear-Admiral Stokes, the consular body and a large number of private acquaintances and compatriots.

THE Peking Government is negotiating with the British and Chinese Corporation about the completion of a new loan for the redemption of the Peking-Hankow Railway from the Belgian Syndicate. Owing to lack of funds to carry out certain reforms, the Fukien provincial government has concluded a loan of \$1,000,000 with the Chiao-tung-Yinhong or Bank of Communications.

THE *Jips Tulin* reports that Marquis Katsura expanded his views in the Cabinet Council on August 18th, as to the postponement of pre-arranged works, the curtailment of administrative expenses and the abandonment of new enterprises, except such as are made imperative by the law. His colleagues are said to have consented to this policy for the strengthening of the financial basis.

FOR being in possession of seven cartons of sugar, a Chinese coolie suffered punishment at the hands of the Magistrate to-day. He had the sugar concealed rather ingeniously up his sleeve, but a policeman, suspecting that there was something wrong, searched the man in the street. Explanations were fruitless and the coolie was cal up upon to pay \$10 or undergo 21 days' imprisonment.

THE construction of a huge new waterway across Siberia, nearly parallel with the course of the Trans-Siberian Railway, is projected in Russia. It is proposed to connect five great Siberian rivers—the Tobol, Ishim, Irtysh, Ob, and Yenisei—and other less important streams, by canals or light railways, and with a view to this the Russian Government has ordered extensive surveys to be taken.

IT is announced that the Dominion is to relieve the British Government of a portion of the cost of the Liverpool to Hongkong mail subsidy. For several years Great Britain has been contributing £20,000 and Canada £10,000 a year. Under the new contract the joint subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Company is to be reduced to £45,000, and of this the British Government will contribute £20,000 and the Canadian Government £25,000 a year. Great Britain is thus relieved of £4,000, while the Dominion assumes an additional burden of £15,000. It is, however, considered that the service is well worth the extra cost to Canada.

A DUBLIN despatch of July 31 states:—John J. Hayes, the New Yorker who won the Marathon Race, was given a popular welcome when he arrived last night at Nenagh, Tipperary, the home of his grandfather. The platform of the railroad station was crowded with several thousand people, and when the train drew in the athlete was greeted by the town officials. He was then seized by his admirers and carried shoulder-high to his carriage, to an accompaniment of cheers and the discharge of fireworks. The horses were removed from the carriage, which was pulled triumphantly by the crowd through the streets of the young man's grandfather.

TWO recalcitrant ricksha coolies, who refused to accept hire when called on to do so by an army man and a lady, appeared at the Police Court this morning to answer for their conduct. It was alleged that the coolies in question, when hailed by Private Shepherd, of the R.A.M.C., in Hongkong, yesterday morning, and by Mrs. M. Mason, of 9 Humphreys Avenue, Kowloon, declined to respond to their advances. Both coolies were found guilty, after evidence had been taken, and each was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5. The action of the lady and the Army man in taking the trouble to bring the matter to Court, it was said, was worthy of high commendation.

THE Admiralty announce that they have made the following appointments:—Sub-Lieutenant, H. R. James, to the *Crescent*, 28th ult., and to the *Clia* on recommissioning, undated; F. Lucas, to the *Crescent*, 28th ult., and to the *Cadmus* on recommissioning, undated. Chaplain, The Rev. A. R. W. Feek, M.A., to the *Charybdis*, 24th ult., and to the *Astrae* on recommissioning, undated. Staff Surgeon, J. A. Forrest, M.B., to the *Charybdis*, and to the *Astrae* on recommissioning, to date 28th ult.; S. Cosser, M.B., to the *Crescent*, for the *Astrae*, on recommissioning. Surgeon, J. Verdon, to the *Astrae*, H. M. Langdale, to the *Cadmus*, and F. J. Gowan, M.B., to the *Clia*, all additional, to date 18th ult., and on recommissioning, undated. The appointment of Engineer-Lieutenant H. D. Andrews to the *Albatross* has been cancelled.

## Interport Cricket.

## PLAY AT SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND TIENTSIN.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, hon. secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club, notifies that the Shanghai Cricket Club have invited the Club to send a cricket team to Shanghai and that an acceptance has been sent.

The team should leave Hongkong about 1st October, probably by a P. & O. mail of that date.

The selection of the team and all practice arrangements will be decided on by a special sub-committee composed of Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock. Invitations have been issued to the various Cricket Clubs in the Colony to nominate two of their members who have a probable chance of places in the team to practice on the Cricket ground during September, and members of the Club are invited to notify the Secretary of any likely aspirants to interport honours with a view to trial being afforded them.

Only those players whose names are included in special list on the "notice" board are entitled to practice at the nets before 1st October, 1908, when the ground will be opened as usual for cricket and tennis.

The following letter was addressed to the following Clubs and Regiments:—Kowloon Cricket Club, Craigengower Cricket Club, Civil Service Cricket Club, Police Cricket Club, Parnes Cricket Club, R. A. Cricket Club, R. E. Cricket Club, Departmental Cricket Club, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, 13th R. J. p. s. Regiment and 15th Mahratta Regiment:—

Hongkong Cricket Club,  
31st August, 1908.

Dear Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that the Hongkong Cricket Club have received an invitation from the Shanghai Cricket Club to send a Hongkong cricket team to play Shanghai early in October next, and that an acceptance to the challenge has been sent.

The cricket ground is being opened (weather permitting) on Tuesday, the 1st proximo, to a restricted number of players who may stand a chance of being selected in the team, and with a view to a representative team being chosen to represent the Colony, I am instructed to invite your Club to nominate two cricketers (not being also members of this Club) who in your Committee's opinion have any likely claims to warrant selection, and who, if chosen, could probably arrange to go to Shanghai about the 1st October next. This, of course, understood that your nominees would practise as much as possible at the nets and in the practice games on the cricket ground in September subject to my decision to the contrary comes to by the selection committee (Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Major E. W. R. Stephenson, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, and Mr. R. Hancock).

The team will in all probability be away about a fortnight and should Tientsin also send a team, as seems likely, the trip may extend to three weeks.

Awaiting your early reply.—I am, etc.,  
A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

## HON. MR. WEI YUK, C.M.G.

## THE INVESTITURE.

Friends of the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G., will be interested to learn that invitations have been issued by His Excellency the Governor to the investiture of that gentleman with the Companionship of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, at Government House, on Wednesday, the 9th September, at 5:30 p.m.

## THE RECENT TYPHOON.

Hongkong has again been visited by a typhoon, and has again to suffer from all the blows delivered by the severe visitation of September, 1906. Fortunately, the wives and children, that timely warning was afforded by the Observatory, and the loss of life has not been so great, though the damage to shipping and property is considerable. The list of strappings and collisions is unfortunately considerable, and much damage is reported amongst the numerous launches that usually render Hongkong harbour so lively a spectacle. This also means, as a rule, much damage amongst lighters and small craft used for loading and unloading steamers. Still, there is reason to hope that the total claims will not be so heavy as two years ago. They may be numerous, but individual losses are not expected to be very heavy.—*L. & C. Express.*

## THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

## POSTPONEMENT OF GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISE.

Tokio, August 27.  
The Government has decided to postpone the Grand Exhibition of Japan originally fixed for 1912, in sympathy with the postponement of other enterprises of the Government.

A CRUISER is to be temporarily detached from each division of the Home Fleet to convey relief crews to foreign stations. The *Crescent* (Portsmouth) will go to Hongkong and Shanghai, taking the relief for the *Alderly*, *Cadmus*, *Clia*, and *Charybdis*, and a half crew for the *Tamar*; the *Gibraltar* (Devonport) to Sydney, calling at Albany, and the *Charybdis* (Nore) to Colombo, where they will meet the *Astrae*. The *Cadmus* and *Clia* will be recommissioned at Hongkong and the despatch vessel *Alderly* Shanghai. The *Astrae*, cruiser, will be recommissioned at Colombo for further service on the China Station. Having a defect to make good before starting, the *Charybdis* Captain the Hon. Stanhope Hawke, arrived on 27th ult. at Hongkong, and was placed in the dockyard hands for repairs to be at once effected.

## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.  
CONSUMPTION IN CHINA.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th August.  
Lord Li Ching-fong, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James', has telegraphed to the Imperial Government that, in view of the anti-opium campaign, if the consumption of home-grown opium should remain as heretofore, His Excellency is apprehensive that it may give rise to contentious discussion.

Lord Li urges the Chinese Government to prohibit the cultivation of poppy within the Empire.

## THE CHINESE FLEET.

## PROPOSED SOUTHERN CRUISE.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th August.  
The Ministry of War contemplates the despatch of a Chinese fleet to the Southern Seas for a cruise. It has memorialized the Throne on the subject.

## RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPHS.

## PROPOSED INSPECTION.

(By courtesy of the "Shuang Po.")

Peking, 30th August.  
H. E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, is considering the advisability of a tour of inspection throughout the Provinces in connection with railways and telegraphs.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## THE PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—It has been definitely decided to make the Philippine Carnival an annual affair. The first Carnival, held in the latter part of February, 1908, was pronounced a success in every department, the matter of accommodation of visitors was demonstrated to be easily within the capacity of our committee and valuable ideas for future Carnivals were suggested. To the Carnival of 1909, which will be held at Manila February second to ninth inclusive, it is proposed to add the attractions of the Military Division Meet, the date of which is not yet definitely fixed, but which will, in all probability, take place in the latter part of January, and the Horse Show which will take place after the Carnival. We are thus able to present to visitors a series of entertainment covering a period of at least one month. The difficult problems have all been solved and we can offer most definite assurances of interesting entertainment and proper accommodations.

Every effort is being made in the United States, in China, in Australia and Japan to induce tourists to include Manila in their itinerary.

We would request that you will use what efforts you can in the interest of our enterprise in bringing to the attention of your patronry, in whatever form you deem proper, the facts here in stated and such additional facts as may from time to time, be forwarded to you in the form of circulars, folders, inserts, posters, etc., and this aid us in giving publicity to a proposition which will add materially to the attractions to be presented to your patronry, should they decide to come to Manila during the coming Carnival, and, at the same time, assist in promoting our welfare.—Very truly yours,

GEO. KELLY,

Director-General.

Headquarters, Philippine Carnival Association, Hagibayan Drive and Lunda, Manila, P.I., August 16, 1908.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

English (*Drumhead*) and prox., 6 inst.  
Indian (*Namang*) 4th prox.  
German (*Loewen*) 5th prox.  
German (*Prinz Walther*) 18th prox.

The "Ben" Line's *Albatross* from Antwerp and the London, left Singapore on 28th inst. for this port.

The N. G. L. S. *Capri* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on or about the 5th prox.

The K. & A. Co.'s *Albatross* left Sydney on 28th inst. for this port, via Queensland, Port Timor and Manila.

The Imperial German Mail *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left Genoa on 28th inst. and arrived at Singapore yesterday at 7 inst.

The Imperial German Mail *Prinz Regent Luitpold*, which left Genoa on 28th inst. and arrived at Singapore yesterday at 7 inst.



## Telegrams.

(Kour.)

## Turkey

London, 28th August.

Constantinople reports that Metemmed Reshad Effendi, heir presumptive to the Ottoman throne, has visited his brother the Sultan for the first time in three years, the meeting being of the most cordial description.

It is regarded as a remarkable sign of the times that Princes are going about freely, and are no longer honourable prisoners, but apparently reconciled to the Sultan.

Later.

## Russia and Japan.

The higher court martial at St. Petersburg has confirmed the sentences of death by strangulation passed by the Nikolaievsk court-martial on eight Japanese for attacking Russian soldiers and conveying them to prison.

## THE "MIE-MARU" AFFAIR.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Japanese papers, on the 16th inst., state that negotiations between the Japanese and Russian Governments for the settlement of the *Mie Maru* affair are progressing favourably. The detailed report on the affair is now on its way to St. Petersburg, and the progress of the negotiations is meanwhile at a standstill. The Russian Government, however, admits the injustice of the seizure of the *Mie Maru*, and it is believed that the matter will be amicably settled before long. It is added that the frequent occurrence of trouble of this kind is due to a misunderstanding of Government's instructions on the part of the authorities on the Siberian Seaboard, and instructions have been issued by the St. Petersburg Government ordering the local authorities to refrain from seizing Japanese boats.

A Vladivostok dispatch to the *Asahi* states that Captain Nomura, master of the *Mie Maru*, was briefly examined by the District Court at Vladivostok on the 8th inst. and was then released on bail. Captain Nomura was examined regarding the plot of the voyage of his vessel and as to the places where he was engaged in fishing. Then the Court informed Captain Nomura that his vessel had been seized because it was poaching in Russian territorial waters. He was asked whether he protested against the seizure, and if so to state reasons.

The Captain protested against the seizure and denied having engaged in fishing in Russian territorial waters. The *Mie Maru* was arrested at a point twelve or thirteen miles off Commander's Island not eight miles as alleged. She was then running under full sail. The Court pointed out that the boundary of the Russian territorial waters was thirty miles from the shore, so that whether the vessel was eight miles or thirteen away made no difference. The Captain said that so far as his knowledge went the limit of territorial waters was three miles. He had never heard that the limit was thirty miles. The United States observed the three mile limit. He repeated that he was passing between two islands, and was not engaged in fishing.

This concluded the examination and the Captain was released on bail.

Speaking of his experience as an interviewer, Captain Nomura stated that the outbreak of the trouble which resulted in the death sentence on the six men was chiefly due to the cruel treatment meted out by the Russian authorities. The crew were subjected to the most atrocious treatment. For instance, two men fell sick at Nikolaievsk, but no medical assistance was given, and their request for medicine was refused. For this reason, one died on the steamer on the way to Vladivostok, and the other was placed in hospital at Vladivostok, where he was lying in a very dangerous condition. The sick men and the dead body were conveyed on the same horse-drawn dray from the landing stage at Vladivostok. The dead body was left uncared for six days, from the 3rd to the 8th inst. On leaving prison Captain Nomura took delivery of the body from the hospital and had it cremated. The body was decomposed to such an extent as to involve great difficulty in putting it into the coffin. It was impossible to understand why the body was left uncared for in the hospital for so many days. Nine men had now been taken ill. This was due to lack of nourishment provided and the extremely miserable accommodation of the prison at Nikolaievsk.

## Loss of the "Dunearn."

Lloyd's agent at Moji wires that two survivors who have arrived on the *Saiko Maru*, report that the British steamer *Dunearn* bound to Singapore, capsized during a typhoon in the Korean Straits, and that fifty-one lives have been lost.

## Morocco.

The French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin has conferred with Herr von Schöner, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the situation in Morocco, and M. Pichon, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has conferred with the German Chargé d'Affaires on the same subject in Paris.

## The Floods in America.

29th August.

Fifteen lives were lost and one and a half million dollars worth of property destroyed by the floods in Georgia.

In Alabama twelve perished and property worth one million dollars was destroyed.

Fifteen persons have been drowned and many houses destroyed by a cloudburst at Volcan, New Mexico.

## Opium in Parliament.

## THE HONGKONG DIVANS.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDING.

On the 28th ult. in Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, Mr. Emmott, Chairman of Committees, in the chair, and on the vote to complete the sum of £30,450 for the salaries and expenses of the Department of the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Lyttelton said he had a word or two to say in the first instance on a matter relating to India and the opium traffic, which, unless it was cautiously handled by the Government, might bring us trouble in our great Eastern dependency. In carrying out the resolution of the House for the discouragement of the opium traffic, it was presumed by every one who took part in that debate that any action taken by the Government would be deliberate and cautious, and in particular that they would seek to enlist the co-operation of the authorities of the various colonies concerned. Unless he was mistaken, there had been a grievous departure from that wholesome rule in Hongkong, and a similar omission seemed to be likely in regard to the Straits Settlements. He was informed that a telegram was sent by the Secretary of State on May 6 saying to the Colony of Hongkong that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. That telegram reached Hongkong three hours before the statement was made public in the House of Commons, and therefore before any information was vouchsafed to the colony on the matter. Absolutely no previous consultation had taken place, so far as he was informed, and no opinion taken of the members of the Legislative Council. Naturally this caused a great deal of feeling amongst the members of that body. He hoped there would be some explanation given of this apparently high-handed proceeding, because, in his opinion, it was calculated rather to hinder than advance the object—the reduction in the consumption of opium.

Colonel Seely, in reply, said with reference to the complaint that we took action without consulting the authorities of Hongkong, although they did their best to ascertain the views of the people, it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the inhabitants of Hongkong. He reiterated what he had said in a previous discussion, that it was the policy of the Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. That remained the policy of the Government, and as regarded that policy itself the right hon. gentleman would forgive him if he quoted some words of his. The right hon. gentleman said on a former occasion: "I congratulate the Government and the Under-Secretary in having taken steps which are entirely reasonable in the circumstances."

Mr. Lyttelton: I agreed with that policy, but what I said that every person of sense presumed that the ordinary steps had been taken that would make the policy palatable.

Colonel Seely said the ordinary steps could not be taken for reasons that he had given. The ordinary steps were now being taken, and the Government would act throughout on the advice which had recently obtained, and would obtain, from the Governor. He believed he would be able to satisfy the House that the best public opinion in Hongkong, and the opinion of the Governor himself, coincided with the policy of the Government as to the measures they proposed to take.

Subsequently, Mr. C. Taylor alluded to the question of opium consumption at Hongkong. He pressed the Government to continue the policy of suppressing the opium habit there. If the Government meant business the traffic could be suppressed. All that was wanted was a strong law, properly administered. Colonel Seely, in a further reply, said he agreed that, but as the effect of opium-smoking was, the injection of morphia was even more injurious. He trusted that the International Commission would include in its purview these opium derivatives. He understood the American representatives were anxious to take this course. His Majesty's Government would agree. It might interest the Committee to know that the International Commission would meet in Shanghai on Jan. 1 next year.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

Mr. Lyttelton voiced a certain amount of the opinion of Hongkong respecting the opium policy forced on the colony by the Home Government, when he asked for an explanation of a telegram which he understood the Colonial Office sent to the Legislative Council of Hongkong on May 6 stating that His Majesty's Government had decided to close the opium establishments in Hongkong. He understood that that decision was arrived at without any previous consultation of local opinion, and this had caused great indignation amongst the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Such high-handed proceedings were calculated to defeat the object which both sides of the House had in view—the reduction of the consumption of opium. In reply Colonel Seely, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, said the Government did their best to ascertain the views of those who were conversant with the question here, but it was quite impossible to get anything like a reasoned opinion from the authorities in Hongkong before the announcement of the Government's policy. What he said then and what he repeated now was that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government to close the opium dens in Hongkong. In carrying out this policy the Government would not throughout with the advice of the Governor, and he trusted that the best opinion of Hongkong and of the Governor coincided with that of the Government. We have no doubt that Hongkong will acquiesce in that view, but Hongkong does not, any more than does the neighbouring colony of the Straits Settlements, acquiesce in the methods adopted. This is by no means surprising when we consider the order came without any previous warning of, with any regard to the measures that must be taken to keep up a considerable proportion of the gross revenue of the

colony. Though Hongkong may not enjoy the advantages of self-government, the community is entitled to claim that their interests should be safeguarded by the home authorities. Above all, it is entitled to ask that no unfair burden should be thrown on it that will act with excessive severity and may injure the prosperity of the community. That sympathy is abundantly felt in the colony with the desire to eradicate the abuses that may, or do, result from undue indulgence in opium smoking, has been very evident from the views that the colony as a whole has announced since China first started the crusade, and that have become emphasised by the recent action of the Colonial Office. But whilst every credit is thus given for good intentions, Hongkong, as well as the Straits Settlements, objects that it should be suddenly made the victim of the Home Government policy. In either case it has every justification in demanding that if, in fear of the resolution to be passed by the House of Commons, the Government so hastily sweeps away so great an amount of revenue as one half in one case and one-third in the other, it should at least act up to its high ideals, and as majestically pass a resolution relieving either colony of a large portion of the military contribution that is now compulsorily levied from them. In the one case the fulfilment of their aspirations does not touch their material interests, and does not touch the interests of others whose rights deserve consideration. The traffic and consumption of opium, like that of liquor in the West, has been long in existence and long recognised, and large and important interests have naturally developed round it. To replace it is not so easy a matter, and especially when the proportion towards the entire revenue is so great as in the present instance. That foreigners in China and Englishmen no less than other nationalities are desirous of assisting China in her policy of eradicating opium smoking may be seen by the action of the Municipal Council at Shanghai and the vote of the ratepayers to close down a proportion of the dens in the foreign settlement. But we must remember that so vice seems more difficult to stop, and there is the danger that morphia eating may supplant the smoking. This form of vice is less easily detected and does not, as in the case of smoking, announce itself to the smell. It would certainly be ironical if Hongkong and Straits were to suffer in the cause of a moral reform that may not be accomplished. The Home Government should, at least, be asked that if they desire the policy that they should also be willing to bear the burden. —L. & C. Express.

## ACCIDENT AT THE DOCKS.

Early this morning, a Chinaman, named Tam Siu, employed on a ship in No. 1 Dock, at Kowloon, made a false step and rolled into the dock a distance of about 40 feet. It would appear that Tam was crossing the gang-plank, when he did the side-slip and had no time to inform his friends as to the few last words he wished to say to his mother and relatives. He ricocheted off the sidings and landed on his legs in the dock, which, fortunately for him, contained several gallons of "agua pura." When Tam was picked up his right leg was found to have been broken. Inspector McHardy ordered him to be sent to the Government Civil Hospital where he now lies.

## COUNT KOMURA'S RETURN.

RUSSO-JAPANESE FEELING.

Tokio, August 26.

Count Komura returns to Tokio to-night. The future Minister of Foreign Affairs has been interviewed en route. He expressed his gratification at his meeting in St. Petersburg with M. Tseu-ki, and said that he was satisfied of a definite *post bellum* change in Russian sentiments towards Japan. He spoke of the great significance of the new frequent meetings of European monarchs.

MANCHURIAN PROSPECTS.

Count Komura paid a visit of inspection to Port Arthur and Tairen after passing through Manchuria, and said that he was convinced that Japan had a bright prospect before her in Manchuria.

A FLEA FOR BETTER RELATIONS.

Tokio, August 27.

Count Komura took up his position to-day as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The newspapers, in welcoming the appointment, urged the need of improvement in the relations of Japan and China. They also express the expectation that Count Komura's knowledge of the situation should expedite a solution of the Heilungkiang-Fukumen Railway difficulty. —N. C. D. News.

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 31st at 2.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen slightly over the Loochoos, Formosa and the Philippines.

The area of high pressure covers N. China and the Sea of Japan, and pressure appears to be somewhat lower over the Pacific to the E. or N.E. of the Philippines.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.

## FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, N.E. winds, moderate; probably some rain.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

5.—Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., announces that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending August 23 amounted to 21,300 tons, and the output during the period to 19,000 tons.

## A MATTER OF JURISDICTION.

ACTION TO SET ASIDE JURY'S VERDICT.

About six weeks ago a case of considerable interest as involving the old question of the jurisdiction of partnerships, was heard before the Chief Justice. It was the case in which the Kwong Ming Cheung firm, of Canton, sued for an injunction to restrain Messrs. Reuter, Brockleman and Company, their servants, and agents from falsely representing to the German Consul at Canton, and to the Chinese authorities at Canton, that certain of the partners of the Cheung Loong firm, of Hongkong, sugar merchants, were also partners in the plaintiffs' firm, and from further endeavouring to enforce payment by the plaintiffs of a debt alleged to be due to the defendants by the Cheung Loong firm, by attachment of property belonging to the plaintiffs or in which they were interested. The plaintiff claimed the sum of \$100,000 damages for alleged false representation and libel. The case lasted fourteen days and the verdict of the jury was as follows:—

On the ground of trespass they returned a unanimous verdict for plaintiffs, and awarded \$10 damages.

They agreed that the nine persons were not partners in the Kwong Ming Cheung by a majority of five to two.

They agreed that the three, Wong Hing-long and two others, partners in the Kwong Ming Cheung, were partners in the Cheung Loong on February 21st, by a majority of six to one.

They agreed, by a majority of four to three, that the defendants acted with reasonable and probable cause in alleging on February 21st, that these three men were partners in the Cheung Loong.

They were unanimous in finding that this did not constitute a libel, and that there should be no damages.

After argument as to costs, his Lordship reserved judgment. He exempted the jury for two years from civil duties and thanked them for their attendance.

To-day the case came before the Full Court—comprising the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Compton—when Counsel were as follows:—For the plaintiffs—Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. For the defendants—Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. E. P. M. Laing, of Messrs. Dacon, Lonker and Decon.

Mr. Slade moved:—That the verdict of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th questions submitted to them be set aside on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, against the weight of the evidence and perverse in that the majority of the jury were influenced by the desire not to allow the plaintiffs to have the benefit of the judgment of this honourable Court because, in the accounts of the Kwong Ming Cheung firm the identity of the partners was concealed by the use of *Ang* names.

Mr. Pollock moved that the Judge should non-suit the plaintiff at the trial on the following grounds:—

(a) Because the alleged wrongs were committed beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and the plaintiffs failed to prove that such alleged wrongs were actionable by the law of the Country within whose jurisdiction the acts constituting the alleged wrongs were committed.

(b) Because the alleged trespass to immovables is stated in the pleadings of the plaintiffs to have been committed to immovable property situated in China beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(c) Because the acts constituting the alleged trespass to immovables was the seizure of moveable property by the Chinese Authorities at the request of the German Consul-General at Canton acting under the Treaty of Tientsin, 1861, between Germany and China for and on behalf of the defendants for the purpose of exacting payment by the plaintiffs to the defendants of moneys claimed by the defendants to be due to them by the plaintiffs, and it was not competent for the Judge to assume that the issuing of the said warrant by the said Chinese Authorities was not a judicial act; and

(d) Because it was not competent for the Judge to assume that such warrant, whether issued judicially or otherwise, was either irregular or invalid by the law of China.

(e) Because the alleged libel was not set out in the statement of claim.

(f) Because the occasion on which the communication constituting the alleged libel and the alleged false representations was made, was an absolutely privileged occasion.

(g) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion under the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

2. That the Judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs:—

(a) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial inasmuch as (1) the fact that the seizure had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained an allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the Judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authorities inasmuch as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(b) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion under the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

3. That the Judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs:—

(a) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial inasmuch as (1) the fact that the seizure had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained an allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the Judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authorities inasmuch as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(b) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion under the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

4. That the Judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs:—

(a) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial inasmuch as (1) the fact that the seizure had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained an allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the Judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authorities inasmuch as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(b) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion under the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

5. That the Judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs:—

(a) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial inasmuch as (1) the fact that the seizure had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained an allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the Judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authorities inasmuch as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

(b) Because the plaintiffs gave no evidence of express malice on the part of the defendants and in the absence of such evidence no action would lie in the Supreme Court of Hongkong against the defendants for setting the Chinese Authorities in motion under the aforesaid Treaty of Tientsin.

6. That the Judge was wrong in directing the jury that in consequence of the defendants not having produced the warrant of the Chinese Authorities, under which the seizure of the property of the plaintiffs had been made, they must find a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages for trespass to the goods of the plaintiffs:—

(a) Because it was not necessary for the defendants to produce such warrant at the trial inasmuch as (1) the fact that the seizure had been made under the warrant for the Chinese Authorities was admitted on the pleadings, and the Statement of Claim contained an allegation impeaching the validity or regularity of such warrant; and (2) it was not competent for the Judge to inquire into the validity or regularity of the warrant of the said Chinese Authorities inasmuch as it was issued and enforced beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

## To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 1st September, at 6 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London on

S.S. *Dordogne*, and from Havre on S.S. *Ville de Lorient*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 P.M. will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 7th September, at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

(b) Because the plaintiffs produced no evidence to show that the said warrant was either invalid or irregular by the law of Hongkong.

(c) Because the plaintiffs produced no evidence to show that the said warrant was invalid or irregular by the law of China.

(d) That inasmuch as the jury found a verdict for the defendants on all the issues of facts left to them, and only found for the plaintiffs on the one issue of trespass to goods because they were directed so to do, the Judge was wrong in refusing the application of the defendants for the costs of those issues which the jury had found in their favour.

(e) That the grounds upon which such refusal was based, namely:—That the direction to find for the plaintiffs on the trespass issue terminated the case, and that the issues submitted thereafter were irrelevant, and therefore unnecessary, did not constitute "good cause" for depriving the defendants of the costs of such issues.

The question had not been decided when our representative left the Court.

RUSSIAN CAPTIVES AT SEA.

In reply to a question by Mr. M'Arthur on

17th ult. as to the claims for compensation for losses sustained by the British ships *St. Kilda*, *Hibiscus*, and *Oldham* during the Russo-Japanese war,

Mr. J. A. Pease, on behalf of the Foreign Secretary, said: My right honourable friend has nothing at present to add to the answer he returned to a similar question put by the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., to the effect that these particular cases are still before the Prize Court, and that the Embassy is doing all in its power to expedite the hearing.

In reply to another question, relating to the *Knight Commander, Culcher, and Malacca*,Mr. J. A. Pease said: As regards the *Knight Commander*, my right hon. friend must refer the hon. member to the answer he gave on 22nd ult. to the hon. member for North Hackney, in which he stated that the Russian Government had refused to submit the case to arbitration. His Majesty's Government have expressed their regret at this decision, and have set forth in an official despatch the grounds on which they are unable to share the views of the Imperial Government in declining to assent to their proposal. As my right hon. friend stated in his answer to the hon. member for Darlington on 11th ult., the attention of the Russian Government has again been called to the case of the *Culcher*. The Russian Government have agreed to pay a lump sum in satisfaction of the claims arising out of the detention of the *Peninsular and Oriental Company's* steamers *Malacca* and *Formosa*, and these cases are in course of settlement.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/9 1/2

Do. demand ..... 1/9 3/16

Do. 4 months sight ..... 1/9 5/16

France—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2

America—Bank T.T. .... 41

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 47 1/2

India T.T. .... 132 1/2

Do. demand ..... 133

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 75

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 1000 ..... 75 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 80 1/2

Java—Bank T.T. .... 105 1/2

Buying.

4 months sight L.O. .... 1/9 7/16

6 months sight L.O. .... 1/9 9/16

10 days sight San Francisco &amp; New York ..... 24

1 month sight do. .... 24 1/2

30 days sight Sydney &amp; Melbourne ..... 24 1/2

1 month sight France ..... 2 1/2

2 months sight do. .... 2 1/2

4 months sight Germany ..... 41

Bank of England rate ..... 25 1/2

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. .... 1/9 1/2

Do. demand ..... 1/9 3/16

Do. 4 months sight ..... 1/9 5/16

France—Bank T.T. .... 2 1/2

America—Bank T.T. .... 41

Germany—Bank T.T. .... 47 1/2

India T.T. .... 132 1/2

Do. demand ..... 133

Shanghai—Bank T.T. .... 75

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. 1000 ..... 75 1/2

Japan—Bank T.T. .... 80 1/2

Java—Bank T.T. .... 1











